GIRLS TAKE TO GOLF

PUTTING GREEN THE BEST PLACES FOR FLIRTATIONS.

Bummer Resort Game-Hotels Everywhere Are Hastening to Provide Facilities-Teachers Are in Demand.

From the New York Sun.

All the girls who haven't learned to play golf are learning now. During the first few seasons of the epidemic there were young women who hated tramping about a field in the broiling sun and wearing sensible golf costumes, and get-ting brown and blowsy, but the Pharisees have gone down before the relentless march of golfomania. The girls who wore club or hotel verandas and looked beautiful found that they had the verandas to themselves so far as masculine society was concerned, and that a putting green was the approved stage setting for up-to-date

That settled it: and the girls who don't love the game have joined the host of feminine enthusiasts who adore it. Last summer almost all of the summer hotels added golf to their list of attractions, and

summer almost all of the summer hotels added golf to their list of attractions, and golf teachers were in such demand that a small army of experts was imported from England and Scotland to take charge of the various links. However, it is hard to golf at a summer hotel. The teacher is too much in demand and the spectators are too many. One doesn't look attractive when one ise wildly fanning the air or digging up turf with a golf club, and though a man may for love of a girl undertake to teach her the game, it is a sad strain upon his devotion, and nineteenth century devotion isn't made for strains.

The wise young woman is she who goes to a winter golf school and practices diligently. When she goes to a summer resort she doesn't have to join the awkward squad. She puts on her swell golf suit and her sombrero and looks her armor over carefully. Then she corrais a caddy or her brother and saunters out to the links with elaborate unconsciousness that the older inhabitants are taking her measure. If she has chosen the hour of her debut wisely every one is on the golf grounds.

She steps up nonchalantly, makes her tee, grasps her driver firmly, offers up a little prayer, and—whack! The ball is gone! By that drive and the game that follows she stands or falls. The situation is dramatic; and who would be a toiling, red-faced novice on the baby links when by a literal coup de main she could drive herself into the hearts of the summer men?

Teachers Hard at Work.

The golf schools have been well patronized all winter; but now that warm weather has at last arrived and the sumweather has at last arrived and the summer exodus is imminent, those foolish virgins who haven't prepared to be bright and shining lights in the summer campaign are trying desperately to make up for lost time, and the thwack of golf sticks against bells waxes fast and furious. Already many of the teachers have left the city to take up their summer work, and the various sporting goods firms receive innumerable letters asking them to recommend competent teachers who would be willing to take charge of the links at different resorts. One firm has supplied eighty-five teachers this season, and another has sent seventy to hotels throughout the country. Those two cases are but samples of the wholesale demand for golf teachers, and that demand speaks volumes for the enthusiasm with which Americans are taking up the game. American teachers are not, however, exceedingly popular. The imported article has the preference, and a gelf teacher without a Scotch or English accent cannot expect to be a howling success. No self-respecting club or hotel manager would think of engaging a teacher with the control of that prejudice lies in the fact that Scotland is the home of golf, and that English and Scotch players were experts in the sport long before Americans succumbed to its charms; but nowadays, when the Americans have experts of their own, it is the swell thing to have an English or Scotch teacher, and that settles it.

It isn't a bad profession, that of golf He goes to some delightful place, and ing red coat, and is treated with respect by the men and with awe mixed with adoration by the women. He isn't on the same terms with the guests mixed with adoration by the women. He isn't on the same terms with the guests as are other employes. He is a personage and his friendship is a prize. No one can afford to snub the golf teacher, and a word of praise from him will please a girl more than a sonnet from any of the other men about the place. It's all well for a young millionaire to tell her she has star-like eyes, but when the red-coated oracle says: "You're in splendid form, miss. That was a rippir drive," she beams with pride and walks on air for the rest of the day.

Bo long as this enthusiasm confines itself to matters purely professional, and the grand mogul is unmoved by the incense offered up to him, things go smoothly; but golf teachers are human, and that complications are possible is proved by the wall of a Vermont hotel man who wrote to a sporting goods dealer here:

"Where can I get a new man for my golf links? I want one ugly as sin. That Smith

"Where can I get a new man for my golf links? I want one ugly as sin. That Smith you sent me last year was all right, but he was too dashed good looking. The women went around mooning about him, so that the men in the house couldn't stand it."

so that the men in the house couldn't stand it."

The only thing that one can learn well in the indoor schools is the drive; but that is a tremendous undertaking for a novice. A young woman went down to one of the schools for her first lesson on the hottest day we've had this spring. She looked crisp and cool and dainty, and she didn't anticipate any trouble in learning the game. A brisk, businesslike Scotchman took her in hand.

"Ever played?" he inquired, laconically, as he looked for a light stick.

"I never had a golf club in my hand."

"Well, now's the time to begin." He handed her a club and she looked at it dubiously.

"What shall I do with it?"
"Hold it this way." And he showed her how to do it. "Now stand away from the ball. Bend over a little more. Swing your club like that. Don't stiffen your arms. Let the club carry them around at full length. Just loosen all your muscles and get a free, sweeping swing. Rise off your left heel as you bring the club over your shoulder and off your right heel as you follow the club around after the blow. Now."

The girl lunged wildly and tilted her hat over one ear, but didn't disturb the ball.
"You must stand wider," said the teacher, judicially.

"I beg pardon."
"Put your feet further apart. You can't stand firmly that way."
She moved her feet several inches further from each other.
"More than that."
She obeyed, but he wasn't satisfied.

Doomed to Golfomania.

"Put one foot here and the other foot there," he commanded, marking places on the floor with his golf club. She struck a Colossus of Rhodes attitude and clutched her club firmly. Then she tried another swing an dthis time she hit the ball. To be her club firmly. Then she tried another swing an dthis time she hit the ball. To be sure, it flew off and hit an inoffensive workingman who was polishing clubs at the side of the room, but that first crack of her club against the ball aroused her sporting blood and doomed her to golfomenia. She pounded away vigorously, knocking dents in the floor, strewing the balls all over the shop, growing hot and excited, while the teacher encouraged her by precept and example. Her hat was in the way, so she flung it aside. Her hair fell down across her eyes and she ran a side comb recklessly through it with utter disregard of her pompadour.

"You'd get freer arm action if wasn't for those stiff cuffs," said the teacher, and she rolled her shirt waist sleeves up above her elbows. The immaculate, cool young woman who had begun the lesson had disappeared. In her place was a red-faced, perspiring, dishevelled girl with determination in her eyes.

An Odorless Onion.

An Odorless Onion. the Milwaukee Journal.

m the Milwaukes Journal.

The latest product of scientific propagain is the odorless onlon. Just how an
ion can be odorless and still remain an
ion is not explained. To most people the
or is all there is of an enion, and that is
ough. The elimination of the characteric feature of a vegetable of such long
d strong standing in natural history
ght to be reckoned among the proudest
hievements of man. But an onlon deived of that delicious twang and the penrating scent which goes with it can
rdly be an onlon. The palate which loves
long will not recognize it: calling a
intened, innocuous, insipid, plated bulb an
lon will not make it one.

No true lover of onlons will hall this new

invasion of science. He eats his onion at dead of night, in silence and solitude. He rejoices in it and sleeps upon it. The incense of his praise fills the room and soothes him to delicious sleep. He rises in the morning after his sacrifice to pass the day in purification, to see no one until the sun hath set. It is a luxury and a worship. Shall he yield all this delight for an odorless bulb? Let others do as they will, he will not. An onion without its odor would be ashamed of itself.

SOUVENIR OF SUMTER'S SIEGE Handkerchief That Served as a Flag of Truce on That Occasion.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A relic on exhibition during the Confederate bazar at Baltimore, owned by Mrs. D. Giraud Wright, the president of the Daughters of the Confederacy in the state of Maryland, recalls a deed of heroism performed during the civil war well worthy of record. This relic was the handkerchief record. This relic was the handkerchief which served as a flag of truce during the slege of Fort Sumter, and which, attached to his sword, was waved at the very mouth of the enemy's guns by Lewis T. Wigfall, Mrs. Wright's father. The barracks were in flames and the flagstaff had been shot away, and, convinced that resistance was unavailing. Senator Wigfall resolved to prevent the needless sacrifice of life at the risk of his own. Turning a deaf ear to the remonstrances of those about him, he embarked in a skiff manned by three negro oarsmen and a coxswain and pulled in the direction of the fort. When scarcely 100 yards from the shore, however, the stars and stripes were again in evidence, and his friends hailed him to return. His only reply was a determined wave of his improvised signal. Owing to the distance it was invisible to those in the fort and the skiff was fired upon. A thirty-two pound ball struck the water within five yards of her. and was followed by a shell which nearly proved fatal. The negroes strained every nerve to get under the lee of the fort, and the instant the boat touched the wharf Wigfall sprang ashore. Making his way to an open porthole on the town side, he swung himself from a protruding gun into the embrasure, where, anrecognized and unchallenged, he encountered one of the garrison. The fire was raging, the heat was intense, the smoke almost insufferable, while shells were exploding above and from time to time within the fort from mortars on Sullivan's island. Working his way to a group of officers standing near the casemate, the Confederate asked if Major Anderson was there, and, before they could recover from their surprise at his presence among them, the object of his quest approached.

As his eyes fell upon the sword and handkerchief the senior officer inquired whom he had the honor of addressing and, being told "Colonel Wigfall, of Genaral Beauregard's staff," asked Anderson, "do you summon me to surrender?"

"Upon unconditional terms," was the rejoinder, "General Beauregard's an which served as a flag of truce during the slege of Fort Sumter, and which, attached

was over.

Major Anderson and his garrison had reached that stage of morbid excitation which is the forerunner of martyrdom. They were ready to watch their magazines explode and die where they stood, and Wigfall's act was one both of heroism and humanity.

MISS THURSBY'S MEDAL

The Emperor of Russia Gave It First to Tietjens and She Was to Bequeath It to Worthy Successor.

No one can meet Miss Emma Thursby without noticing that she wears always about her neck or fastened at some part of her gown a large medal. Its history is full of interest. Alexander II., emperor of Russia, was an ardent lover of music. At the time of his visit to Great Britain he heard for the first time at Her Majesty's theater in London Therese Caroline Tiet-jens, the great prima donna of the day, She was then giving her impersonation of Valentine in "The Huguenots." Alexander was enchanted with her mighty soprano voice. She became a great favorite with him, and he would never miss, if possible, an opportunity to hear her sing. As a mark of his favor he presented her with the medal, simply requesting that at her death she would bequeath it to one as great as she. great as she.

The medal is fully three inches in diameter and is of Persian antiquity, although the large turquoise in the center is a Russian amulet. It is supposed to prosper the wearer and is a token of distinction. In its

sian amulet. It is supposed to prosper the wearer and is a token of distinction. In its peculiar workmanship it is without a rivai. A very long chain, also Persian in design, is attached to the medal. On the death of Mme. Tietjens in England. October 3, 1877, it was found that she had willed the medal to Hermine Rudersdorff, who was then probably the best appreciated concert singer in Europe. She had been born at Ivanowsky, in the Ukraine, where her father was known as a famous violinist. In 1871-72 she was engaged by the Boston festivals, and afterward made her permanent home in this country. Her singing of Medea at the Crystal palace is still remembered by many. After she retired from public life she devoted herself to the teaching of music. Miss Emma Thursby was one of her pupils.

Miss Thursby was born in Brooklyn. She studied under Achille Erani and at Milan under San Glovanni and Lamperti. While she was completing her studies in America with Mrs. Rudersdorff the latter had an opportunity to become acquainted with her voice. At the time of her extended trip through Europe she was greeted everywhere with enthusiasm. In Sweden the people took the horses from her carriage, that they might have the honor of drawing it themselves. It is not surprising that to so beloved a pupil Mme. Rudersdorff should have bequeathed the medal. It is said to be the only ernament Miss Thursby ever wears.

RUDE SOCIETY MEN. How a Stranger in Germany Is Entertained in

Society. The rudeness of young society men and The rudeness of young society men and their independence of their hostess and her guests is spoken of too often not to have some foundation of truth, says the New York Times. At social functions a woman is absolutely helpless without a man. She cannot dance unless she is asked, she cannot move from her seat without an escort, and the hostess cannot, with the best intentions, properly entertain women guests without the aid of the men. And they are usually in the minority. Their sphere of amusement is so much wider than that of the women that they are not as dependent upon social functions; consequently the young man grows to feel his weight and he abuses the hospitality offered. This is a frequent complaint. He accepts his hostess' hospitality just so far as it pleases him and no further. He is pleased to be courteous to her guests if they please him, otherwise he ignores them. He ignores his hostess likewise if it pleases him. The wrathful tale told of the young man who was invited to the opera and appeared in his hostess' box at the beginning of the evening, and then left it to make calls upon other friends and not to return until the end of the evening, is true, and stories come from other towns, not so large as New York, but having a strong social element, where young men forget to pay party and dinner calls altogether. There is one ower true tale of a wrathful malden, and she was not an unattractive malden, either, who at a large party given in her honor was found at the supper hour without an escort. Every man had gone of with another damsel and forgotten the one for whom the occasion was. But she dined in state in an apartment by herself with other left over maidens, and they enjoyed themselves thoroughly. And the men, it was said afterward, when they heard of the matter, considered it a huge joke, which it was, in a way. But they have better ways of doing things in other countries, or they have better manners where there is no more ceremony. A stranger in Germany is introduced to every man in the room at their independence of their hostess and her guests is spoken of too often not to have

SANTA FE ROUTE. Kansas City to Chicago. It is the shortest line, Finest train and dining car service 'tween the two cities. Try it.

Kingbirds and Red-Winged Black birds Lead the List of Small Feathered Scrappers-Swallows Also Fighters.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

So much is written about the poetry of bird. life, of the dove, which personifies love, of the gentle bluebird of heavenly wing, that it is rather refreshing to know that these winged voyagers possess other very human attributes, persecute one another on occasion, or even indulge in duels to the death.

The robbery of the fish hawk, or osprey, The robbery of the fish hawk, or osprey, by the bald eagle, our national emblem, is well known. Indeed, the lordly bird of superior wing is said to subsist almost entirely, in some localities, on fish snatched in air from the fish hawk, which is attacked while carrying it to its nest.

Wilson, the great ornithologist, described graphically an attack by our royal corsair.

graphically an attack by our royal corsair.

Elevated on a high, dead limb of some
gigantic tree that commands a wide view
of the neighboring shore and ocean, the
eagle seems calmly to contemplate the
motion of the various feathered tribes that
pursue their busy avocations below—the
snow-white gulls slowly winnowing the air,
the busy terns coursing along the sands;
trains of ducks streaming over the surface;
silent and watchful cranes, intent and
wading; clamorous crows, and all the
winged multitude that subaist by the bounty of this vast magazine of nature.

Eagle and Fishawk.

Eagle and Fishawk. High over all these hovers one whose ac tion instantly arrests one's whole attention By his wide curvature of wing and sudden suspension in air, he knows him to be the fishhawk settling over some doomed victim of the deep. His eye kindles at the fishhawk settling over some doomed victim of the deep. His eye kindles at the sight, and, balancing himself, with half open wings, on the branch, he watches the result. Down, rapid as an arrow from heaven, descends the distant object of his attention, the roar of his wings reaching the ear as it disappears in the deep, making the surges foam around. At this moment the eager looks of the eagle are all ardor, and, leveling his neck for flight, he sees the fishhawk once more emerge, struggling with his prey, and mounting in the air with screams of exultation. These are the signals for our hero, who, launching into the air, instantly gives chase, and soon gains on the fishhawk. Each exerts his utmost to mount above the other, displaying in these rencounters the most elegant and sublime aerial evolutions.

The unincumbered eagle rapidly advances, and is just on the point of reaching his opponent, when, with a sudden scream, probably of despair and honest execration, the latter drops his fish. The eagle, poising himself for a moment, as if to take a more certain aim, descends like a whiriwind, snatches it in its grasp ere it reaches the water and bears his booty sliently away to the woods.

An observer relates that a fishhawk flying across a field in his vicinity is invariably robbed by a bald cagle, never profiting by experience to avoid that particular route, where the eagle is sure to waylay him.

King and Blackbird. By his wide curvature of wing and sudder

King and Blackbird. Real aerial duels are not uncomm among numerous smaller birds. J. H Bowles, the naturalist, of Ponkapog, Mass

Bowles, the naturalist, of Ponkapog, Mass., has made an interesting study as to which among the bird tribes may be considered the champion duelist, and kindly places his notes at my disposal. He writes:

"For some years after commencing the study of ornithology the kingbird seemed to me to be the ne plus ultra in this respect, the red winged blackbird, however, glving him a close race for first honors. The former is undoubtedly a bully, for I have seen him attack and knock to the ground roblus and other birds, while the red wing is seldom or never known to attack any bird that is not several times larger than himself. Of course, students of birds have all seen innumerable encounters between kingbirds or red winged blackbirds and crows or hawks, but it is seldom that the smaller birds unite to indulge the more brutal tastes in one's nature, unless in occasional disputes in the vicinity of more brutal tastes in one's nature, unless in occasional disputes in the vicinity of their nests. In none of the cases here given could nesting have had the least influence. The first, and almost the most interesting, came to my notice while driving to the station one morning. A tree swallow was sitting pluming himself on a telegraph wire, when suddenly and without any apparent cause a kingbird made a vicious onslaught on him. Much to my surprise, the swallow rose and had Tyrannus in the middle of the road before he realized that he had 'caught a Tartar.'

Swallows Are Scrapper.s "Seldom have I seen such grace and quickness of motion as the righteously angry swallow showed in his attack,

quickness of motion as the righteously angry swallow showed in his attack, which was continuous and from above, not a foot from his opponent at any time, and lasting no longer than a quarter of a minute. This put the kingbird into second place. The next instance was one with which, I imagine, few of us have been favored. It was merely a skirmish, lasting perhaps a minute, but some idéa of the extraordinary beauty may be given when I say that the two contestants were both males of the rose-breasted, grosbeak and scarlet tanager. It occurred directly over my head in an apple tree that grew alone in a large tract of alders, the tanager taking the offensive and easily out-pointing, with his rapier-like bill, his bluff, though strong-beaked opponent.

"Tha brilliant flashes of color, with green leaves for a background, can more easily be imagined than described. I will now quote a few details from my brother's (C. W. Bowles), notebook on this subject:

"The English sparrows seem to have a sort of Ku Klux Klan among themselves, and when a bird comes along that they cannot drive away by fighting they seem to delegate several of their number to gain their point by continual pestering. As an example, I once saw in the public gardens of Boston (a perfect hothed of the English sparrow on each side. Both leaned toward the swallow and squeaked for all they were worth, but neither dared to attack him, so I left them hard at it, with several other sparrows as interested spectators.

" 'One morning in York, Me., while trying to identify a small bird, I was disturbed by the excited chattering of a barn swalby the excited chattering of a barn swai-low overhead. The cause was a female sharp-shinned hawk, which had probably attacked it and made it extremely angry. It did not try to avoid an attack by kep-ing above, but staved a comparatively short distance below, and always to one side, circling swiftly around so that the two were always in the same relative po-sitions, the hawk never squarely facing the swallow.

the swallow.

"The former turned around several times. Twice she started to leave, but each time the swallow rose above and flew toward her, darting like lightning to its original position when the hawk turned. to its original position when the hawk turned.

"The third time the hawk started off, the swallow rose and flew, with a rather constrained motion, straight at her back, apparently striking it, for she made a sort of a jerk, as a crow does when a kingbird is about to strike, probably an attempt to dodge. This time the hawk was quite satisfied and promptly left the field of action, while the swallow mounted high into the air and then returned to the barn apparently considerably exhausted.

"I will conclude," writes Mr. Bowles, "by describing an entirely unprovoked attack made by a barn swallow upon a belted kingfisher. The latter started to fly across a small pond, perhaps a third of a mile wide, when the swallow left its useful occupation of entomological collecting, and

a small pond, perhaps a third of a mile wide, when the swallow left its useful occupation of entomological collecting, and with a single blow knocked the belted knight prone upon the water.

"I was fishing at the time, but drew in my line so that the none too plentiful fish should not selze the opportunity in order to distract my attention from such an interesting encounter.

"The swallow was a picture of innocence, flying about, industriously feeding, until the kingfisher had recovered himself and flown a few yards, when the latter was obliged to dive wholly under water by his merciless little persecutor. This act was repeated five distinct times before the opposite shore was reached, the fisher staying in the water longer every time he dove. When he finally landed he fell, rather than lit, upon a branch that fortunately was close at hand, giving none of his usual lively rattle. The swallow continued gathering material for supper—at least, I concluded it was that meal, it being exactly 6 o'clock p. m. when I turned and put on a fresh bait."

Prank of a Sparrow Hawk. An instance of pure malicious frolic in which our sprightly little sparrow hawk which our sprightly little sparrow haws, took the prominent part was once witnessed by the present writer. I had been watching the little falcon gracefully circling in the air in the suburbs of Alameda when it suddenly darted down, and, skimming between the rails of a low fence

into a lot where there were some chickens, struck a big rooster squarely upon the back, when it rose lightly and quickly passed on, doubtless enjoying its little joke and the wild consternation it had caused among the fowls.

The little shrike, or butcher-bird, which impales its victims on thorms and barbed wire fences, to devour them at leisure, is more pugnacious than many large hawks, and has been known to attack and kill quarry much larger than itself. C. S. Butters, of Haverhill, Mass., sends me particulars of an encounter between a great Northern shrike and an English sparrow. "I saw the birds having a set-to," he writes, "as I was crossing the bridge which spans the Merrimac at this city. They were in the air, about thirty feet from the ice, the river being frozen over at the time. I, of course, stopped to see the fun and to note the result. The sparrow would dart in every direction, trying to evade his antagonist, but go where he would Mr. Shrike was not more than three feet behind him. He did not seem to be trying to catch him then, but to three him out; but finally the shrike, as if tired of fooling with him so long, rushed in and dealt him a blow and at the same time dexterously caught him with his claws. The sparrow was evidently stunned, or killed outright, as he did not seem to move after that; but the shrike did not drop him, and after circling a few times quite heavily, as if he had about all he could carry, flew across the river and lit in an elm tree. As it was so far from the bridge I could not see what was done after that. The sparrow put up quite a fight for his life, but was not in it with the shrike, and I think it is safe to say that he will not be missed."

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

The Secretary of War Alone Has Power to Order Their Discharge From the Army.

From the Washington Star.

The prospective trial in this city, by court-martial of a young Virginia volunteer on the charge of desertion from the army since the establishment of Camp Lee at Richmond, and the efforts in many cases of friends to have their relatives or cases of friends to have their relatives or wards discharged from the service because of the alleged minority of the latter at the time of enlistment, has attracted much attention under the military law. It is only through the grace of the secretary of war that any man can leave the army of Uncle Sam after being regularly enlisted. The civil courts are powerless, it is understood, to remedy the matter through habeas corpus proceedings.

pus proceedings.

It is true that the latter means is often It is true that the latter means is often tried by parents of sons who have gone into the army against their will. But in every instance thus far reported the decision has been against the person instituting the proceedings. There have been cases within the last four days where young men have been discharged from the army by the secretary of war upon the intercession of relatives or guardians, but this was altogether optional with Secretary Alger, and not because there is any law in existence which might compel him to do so.

ry Aiger, and not because there is any law in existence which might compel him to do so.

The most prominent case of the kind thus far is that of W. Maulsby Carter, of Baltimore, a private in Company A. Fifth regiment of Maryland. Mr. Francis M. Carter, guardian of Private Carter, objected to his serving, he being a minor. As soon as Mr. Carter heard that his ward had enlisted he employed an attorney to secure his release. After various informal proceedings before the officers of the regiment, all of which failed of the object for which they were instituted, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out in the United States court at Baltimore, Judge Morris presiding, and was promptly dismissed. It was at first determined by Mr. Carter, Sr., to appeal from Judge Morris' decision through the United States circuit court of appeals, but afterward it was determined to appeal directly to the war department. In deciding the case Judge Morris said the law prohibiting the enlistment of recruits under the age of 21 without the written consent of their parents or guardians was not intended for the benefit of the recruits under the age of 11 without the written consent of their parents or guardians was not intended for the benefit of their parents or guardians. In the case of young Carter he had not been in the actual control of his grandfather (his guardian) for some years, and he was so nearly of age as to have the right to choose for himself in the matter.

the right to choose for himself in the matter.

"I deem it my duty," Judge Morris said, in conclusion, "to remand the party to the custody in which he was found."

A statement of the case was prepared by the attorney for young Carter, which was transmitted to Representative John. F. Rixey, of Virginia, a friend of the Carter family, who laid the matter before Secretary Alger. The secretary ordered the young man's discharge.

"That the courts have no jurisdiction in the matter was settled after a long fight in the supreme court of appeals of Virginia," said a well informed lawyer of Richmond, Va., to a reporter, "more than fifty years ago—this decision being also in effect confirmed by the United States supreme court upon a similar question being raised before that tribunal at a later date.

"The Virginia case." continued the law.

confirmed by the United States supreme court upon a similar question being raised before that tribunal at a later date.

"The Virginia case," continued the lawyer, "was that of one George W. Blakeny, who enlisted voluntarily in the Berkeley guards in 1846 at the age of 19 years. In less than a year the young man grew tired of army life, and through his father and a man to whom he had been apprenticed until he was 21 years of age sued out a writ of habeas corpus demanding his discharge by Uncle Sam.

"A kindly judge in his home county ordered his discharge, but the war department took an appeal to the supreme court of appeals, and in that court the decision of the court below was reversed and the soldier remanded to serve out the term of his enlistment. The case was argued by able counsel in the higher court, and the opinion of the majority was written by a judge who has always been regarded as one of the ablest jurists Virginia has produced. One of the judges who sat on the bench and concurred in the opinion was the father of Senator Daniel, the senior senator from Virginia."

An extract from the opinion as recorded in the reports of the supreme court of appeals states that it was obvious that the enlistment of a finior capable of bearing arms did not fall within the general rule of the municipal law in regard to the incapacity of infants under the age of 21 emistment of a minor capable of bearing arms did not fall within the general rule of the municipal law in regard to the incapacity of infants under the age of It years to bind themselves by contract; that the capacity of the citizens able to bear arms to bind themselves to do so by voluntary enlistment was in itself a high rule of law, to which the artificial and arbitrary rule of the municipal law formed no exception; that the rule of the public law was subject to but two conditions—the ability to bear arms and the consent to do so, and that these conditions might exist at the age of 18, as well as at the age of 21 years.

Continuing, the court said: "The question still remains whether a minor capable of bearing arms may bind himself by his contract, to do so. And why may he not? Why may not a man of 18 do this as well as a man of 21? What is there alarming in this?

"Is it because of his being emancinated."

as a man of 21? What is there alarming in this?

"Is it because of his being emancipated for the time from parental authority and placed under the authority of the state? Or because of the greater pain it may give his parents and friends that he should engage in military service at the former than at the latter age? Or because of the privation and hardships to which he is thus sooner exposed? The parental authority is given, not for the advantage of the father, but for the advantage of the infant and of the state.

the state.
"'And who shall say that it is not for the In conclusion, the opinion was given that a man of 18 is old enough to die for his country, and is not too young to render her effectual service.

Anger a Disease.

Anger a Disease.

An English journal thus comments on the injurious effect of anger: "Anger serves the unhappy mortal who indulges in it much the same as intoxicants constantly taken do the inebriate. It grows into a sort of disease which has various and terrible results. Sir Richard Quain said, not long ago: 'He is a man very rich indeed in physical power who can afford to be angry.' This is true. Every time a man becomes 'white' or red with anger he is in danger of his life. The heart and brain are the organs mostly affected when fits of passion are indulged in. Not only does anger cause partial paralysis of the small blood vessels, but the heart's action becomes intermittent; that is, every now and then it drops a beat—much the same thing as is experienced by excessive smokers."

OTTAWA CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY. Twentieth Annual Session, June 18th to 24th, 1898,

At Forest park, Ottawa, Kas. The Missouri Pacific will sell round trip excursion tickets to Ottawa, from June II to 24, inclusive. All tickets good to return until June 27, at the low rate of \$1.65.

Train leaves Kansas City Union depot at 10 a, m, daily. Tickets on sale at Union depot, No. 1032 Union avenue, Grand Avenue depot, and city ticket office, No. 800 Main street.

Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Stop at Windsor Hotel, Omaha; three blocks from Union depot; two car lines to Exposition grounds; rates \$2.00 per day.

THE ROUTINE AND METHODS OF THEIR EDUCATION.

Many Inhompetent Officers, Because Influence Rather Than Merit Puts Them in Command-Very Lax Naval Standards in Vogue.

Henry Hale, in the Independent The reputation achieved by the Spanish in the days of the Armada and in con-

flicts which distinguished the early part of the present century is familiar to every reader of history. Political influence, how-ever, has prevailed to a large extent in the army and navy as well as other depart-ments of the government; but it has not been so widespread in the latter branch of the service as in the other, and the Spanish naval officer, while he has not received the thorough training requisite for a commission in our own country or Great Brit-tain, is still fairly proficient, while, so far as courage and natural advantages are concerned, he is perhaps equal to any of his rank. At the time the Armada was affoat the Spanish sailors had no superior the world over, and their skill in naval tac-tics at that time was remarkable. The city tics at that time was remarkable. The city of Carthagena was formerly one of the principal educational centers, but later Ferrol, near the northwestern coast, became the site of this branch. The young Spaniard receives his primary education still at Ferrol, but with the exception of the engineering school, the higher institutions are at Cadix. The graduates of the navy complete their course at the academies of Ban Carlo and Ban Fernandino, where are located also smaller schools of gunnery practice and torpedo practice, which would form what would be called in this country post-graduate courses.

Aristocratic Cadets.

The Spanish naval cadet is selected from the upper classes. Sons of officers in the although any one who is in proper physical condition, a Roman Catholic and a Spanish subject, is supposed to be eligible. Outside the sons of officers, however, one finds only the children of professional men in the list, occasionally the family of a tradesman being represented. This, is far different from the United States, where the members of the Annapolis Naval academy come from all walks of life. As the navy is very popular with the people, there is a great demand for entrance, and the beginning of each school year finds far more applicants than can be accommodated at the training school. One reason is that the army and navy circles are as popular as in the United States from a social standpoint, and officers are everywhere received with the utmost cordiality at festivities and other society events. It is a very pleasing life to be stationed at Madrid, Cadis or any of the larger cities, all of which have a numerous garrison, while all the more important Spanish harbors in time of peace contain one or more warships, the officers being allowed ample time for recreation on shore. Another reason is that the number of physicians and legal practitioners is extremely small in Spain and the opening for young men in this respect is very limited. The question of casts, such an important part of the social system, deters the young Spaniard from engaging in trade of any kind unless he is of the mercantile class. Even then many endeavor to avoid an occupation which they consider obnoxious, by entering the service. As the pay of officers is fairly good, and they are, of course, provided for at the expense of the government, life on board ship and in the garrison has many charms in times of peace. Consequently, it is not strange that the officers, sa siready intimated, represent the highest class of the Spanish people, and number not a few scions of nobility in their ranks. although any one who is in proper physical condition, a Roman Catholic and a Spanish

System of Instruction.

The system of instruction should result in a very high standard of ability in the in a very high standard of ability in the navy. Beginning with the training school, which is on board an old warship at Ferrol, the students are taught all of the essential studies which would enable them to command a vessel and become experts in the most strategic tactics of modern naval warfare. The primary instruction, which lasts from two and a half to three years, includes hydrography, natural philosophy, mathematics, fencing, drawing, gymnastics and the study of English or French at their option. Graduates in these studies enter the engineering school or the academies at Cadis, the former students taking special courses in mechanics, dynamics, etc., while the others receive their diwhile the others receive their

Training Schools.

The instruction in the various schools in charge of naval officers, appointed through the minister of marine; most o in charge of naval officers, appointed through the minister of marine; most of them rank as lieutenants in the service, although the training school at Ferrol, as well as the academy of San Fernandino, is in charge of retired commanders who have sole charge of the curriculum and outline the educational policy. What is known as the post captain is the executive head of each school, who carries out this policy, the instructors being under his orders. As at Annapolis and West Point, the cadets elect their own officers, having a commandant and subordinates for drill purposes. San Carlo is essentially the artillery school, in charge of a colonel of artillery and a board of officers representing both branches of the service, for the graduates of San Carlo man the ordnance, both on the warships and the land fortifications. As may be imagined, the engineer students are taught special branches, and the course here is widely different from the methods pursued in the other institutions. Contrary to our own plan, Spain has a special system for the education of marine officers. The standing of these troops is considered the lowest in the service, and the pupils are made up of non-commissioned military officers and naval cadets who have been unsuccessful in the training school or have been obliged to leave the navy for some other reason. The age of admission to the training school is from 18 to 28 years, and to the engineering school from 16 to 21 years.

What naval officers consider the weak point in the Sanatah massioned to the expense of the search was a search of the weak point in the search was a search of the weak point in the sanatah massioned to the weak point in the sanatah massioned to the weak point in the sanatah massioned the weak point

to the Cadis academies from 18 to 26 years, and to the engineering school from 16 to 21 years.

What naval officers consider the weak point in the Spanish method of instruction is the fact that it is not necessary to graduate from the training school to enter San Carlos or San Bernandina. The applicant who pieses a certain examination and who is a Roman Catholic in religion can enter either of the academies. This allows candidates who have influence easily to obtain comparatively high positions in the service, without beginning at the bottom of the ladder, so to speak, and it is a well known fact that the examinations in many instances are made easy in order to secure positions for this one or that one who has an influential relative or friend at court. The candidate may be well qualified and may develop into a competent officer: but the laxity of the system frequently admits persons not properly fitted for responsible positions. The rigidly maintained standing, for which the naval service of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and other countries are noted, is lacking here. The first years of the cadet's life are the hardest, and, though he may have obtained his entrance to the training ship partly through influence, it must be said, to the credit of the instructors at Ferrol, that they are corsidered more impartial than any of the other institutions except the artillery schools.

Tourist Rates and Pamphlets Via the Burlington Route

To ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, ALEX-ANDRIA. LAKE SUPERIOR POINTS, COLORADO and MONTANA. Double daily train service. For information or pamphlet call at Ticket Office, 823 Main et.

DIED.

NORTHROP—Albert B. Northrop, aged 80 years, died Saturday, June 11, 1898. Father of Mrs. E. A. Fillean, Mrs. S. B. Willey and C. B. Northrop.

Funeral Monday at 2 p. m. at the resiavenue.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY. TO EXCHANGE—A spiendid fruit ranch near Orange, Cal., for Kanasa City prop-erty. For particulars, address C., 116 Spruce st., Leavenworth, Kas.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT. BARR JEWELRY CO., 1016-1018 Walnut

THE CADETS OF SPAIN Throw Away That Bandage,



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Varicocele (or enlarged veins of the scrotum) is almost invariably accompanied by Impotency, Lost Vitality, Nervous Debility, Emissions, Despondency, Lack of Development, Quickness, Pain in Back and Loins and other symptoms that never disappear entirely

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THE OLD RELIABLE SPECIALISTS. 32 Years' Experience Catarrh, Asthms, Bronchitta, Nervou Chronic and Special Diseases of Men and Women.

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Buffering from the effects of youthful follies or in-discretions, or are troubled with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversias to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any disease of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find each and specify cure. Charges reasonable, sepcially to the possi-

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakuning of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a repy sediment will often be found, and sometimes persible of albumen will appear and the color be of a thin militiah hue, again changing to a dark torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The dector will guarantee as perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Commitation free. Those unable to call can write full parpuse with full instructions for use. Mention this paper when writing.

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Factory, 1425-30 Oak St., Kansas City, Me. LEGAL NOTICE

principal note in said deed described, and the whole thereof with interest thereos from July II. 185, on mains due, subject to a payment of Bell II. Her d. 1858 (the other notes accured by mid dood of trust. 1858 (the other notes accured by mid dood of trust. Payment of the payer and owner of mid unpuls principal soots, and Jafarens Brambeck, so such mouse, will, under the power in mid dood of trust, present to soft said land and any and every part thereof, at priblic vendue, to the highest hidder, of the count of the City of Kanasa (new called Kanasa City), in the county of Jackson absented, is easily between the hours of nine o'clock in the fave-aloon and five o'clock in the afternoon, or womenous, if the twenty-inful day of Jases. 185, to pay the counts and expenses of executing the trust, including complemation to the trustee for his survices, and the amount due on said unpulé principal sote; the court house door at which meh me will be made being the south front door of the court house building in the City of Kanasa, eforemid, on the block of greend hounded by Fith street, Oak sirved, likewest avenue and Locut street, in which balleting the circuit court of the court street, in which building the circuit court of the court street, in which building the circuit court of the court street, in which building the circuit court of the court street, in which building the circuit court of the court street in the healt in the late of greend and Locut street, in which building the circuit court of the court street in the healt mide hand an execution from that Jay Contravorth and Fannte Levelling for the late of the street of the healt mide hand an execution from that Jay Contravorth and Fannte Levelling for the late of the court of the late of the street in the late of the late of

EE it known that Jay Controverth and Franci Controverth, his wife, granters, by their destruct dated the first day of June, eighness hur and almety-two, recorded in the office of the rec of deeds of Jackson country, Missesser, at E. City, ca June etch. 1885, in book B 681, page 188, veyed to Faul Phillips, trustes, the following erribed land situated in Jackson country, film town the country of the country o mid deed of trust and now used at the custom house and postolice, at the use of Night and Walnut stream. In Ensea for county, tifopeniel, on Friday, the day of June, 1898, between the house o in the forences and five o'clock in the WALTER O. MELLIER,

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue and unthurty coution No. 18379, immed from the office of the of the circuit court of Jackson county, at I city, himsurf, returnable to the October term of mid court, and to me, as shortly, threaded in livered in favor of Burley & Tyrrest, against Fick Franks, I have levied upon and scient right, title, interest and estate of said fath years of the county of the property of the county of Jackson and state, attended in the county of Jackson that of Missouri, to-wit: Doon has deven state of Rissouri, to-vit: Upon hote of twelve (12) and thirteen (13), beck neves (7, one (1), block five (5), in North Ryansian a Kannas City, Missouri, and I will, on The Joth day of June, A. D. 18st, between the nine o'clock in the favorage and five o'use afternoon of that day, at the centh from the county court house, in Rassos City, Jackson tate of Missouri, and during the common of cult court at Kannas City, Hissouri, self-yendue, for cash, to the highest hidder, all' title, interest and center of the shove man-nat, Frederick Franks, in and to mid real smilety said execution and costs.

NOTICE is hereby given that betters on on the centra of John Wittlin, deser-granted to the undersigned by the profess the county of Jackson, state of Elizabet. City, on the fat day of June, 1881. All pa-ing claims against said centre are rega-hibit the same to the undersigned for within one year after the date of said they may be produced from any basels tate, and if such claims he no crafteline, years from the date of this publication to forever barred.

Beammon, Mend & Stubenrauch, Attentory
NOTICE is hereby given that betters of
tration on the estate of Jennie M. Heads
ceared, were granted to the undereigned
probate court of the county of Jedmas,
Missouri, at Kansan City, on the int day
1888. All persons having claims against an
are required to exhibit the same to the unfor allowance, within one year after the
said letters, or they may be procluded;
said letters, or they may be procluded
scathlited within two years from the date
publication they will be forever hereof.

CHARLES C. PETERS, Admini
Dated this last day of June, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby gives that issues on the estate of Edward Letzig, documed, ed to the undersigned by the probate county of Jackson, eints of Elizabeth (City, on the 22d day of May 1924. All ing claims against said estate are realibit the same to the undersigned in within one year after the date of misthey may be precluded from any best and if such rights one of if such rights one of the claims be not said.

within one year atter the east of they may be precluded from any been estate, and if such claims be not untille two years from the date of this public will be farever harred.

**Dated this Stin day of May, 1864.

Scammon, Mend & Stubourauch, Attern Scanmon, Mead & Stuberrauen, Attorneys,

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of admintion on the estate of John G. Veigt, descend,
granted to the undersigned by the probate on
the county of Jackson, saite of Misseari, at K.
City, on the 18th day of May, 1304. All persons
ing claims against anid estate are required to on
the same to the undersigned for allowance, to
the same to the undersigned for allowance, to
one year after the date of said letters, or they
be precluded from any benefit of mid estate, as
such claims be not arbibited within two years
the date of this publication they will be for
hered.

JOHN BOWLING, Administration
Dated this 18th day of May, 1368.

E. McD. Colvin, Attorney.

E. McD. Colvin, Attoracy.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of tration on the estate of Sarah A. Behan, were granted to the undersigned by it court of the county of Jackson, state of Kansas City, on the 28th day of May, persons having claims against said eats quired to exhibit the same to the undersigned, within one year after the delicator, or they may be precluded from of said estate, and if such claims be not within two years from the date of this they will be forever barred.

Dated this 28th day of May, 15th A. BEHAN, Admin Dated this 7th day of May, 15th A. BEHAN, Admin Dated this TO STOCKHOLDERS—Hottle

Deted this 78th day of May, 1996.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—Notice is bershy given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the West Side Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, 1850 Grand avenue. Kaness City, Mo., on Thursday, June 16, 1986, at 3 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing drawing for for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other husiness as may legally be brought before the meeting.

J. A. HARDER, Secretary. NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT-N

NOTICE OF PINAL BETTERMENT - SE by given to all creditors and others into estate of Mary G. Nelson, deceased, it Nelson, executor of said estate, intendi final settlement thereof at the next probate court of Jackson county, to be ness, City, Missouri, on the 15th day of &s WYAM NELSON

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT - Series in by given to all creditors and others intermed I estate of Daniel Deavers, deceased, that I. B Deavers, administratrix of said counts, fairs make a final settlement thereof at the next to the probate court of Jackson county, to be be

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT—NOTICE of hy given to all crediture and others interested in estate of E. L. Du Charme, deceased, that I, as cutrix of his last will, intend to make a final ament thereof at the sext term of the produce of Jackson county, to be held at Ennan Chy, sourl, on the 18th day of August, 200.